

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
COLLEEN ROCHE

CV

Plaintiff,

v.

COMPLAINT

JS 276, LLC, MN 276, LLC, SM 276, LLC, MB 276,
LLC, ES 276, LLC, SB 276, LLC AND KAITEN
ZUSHI NOMAD LLC

JURY TRIAL REQUESTED

Defendants.
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COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Colleen Roche (hereafter referred to as “Plaintiff”), by counsel, Hanski Partners LLC, as and for the Complaint in this action against Defendants JS 276, LLC, MN 276, LLC, SM 276, LLC, MB 276, LLC, ES 276, LLC, SB 276, LLC and Kaiten Zushi Nomad LLC (together referred to as “Defendants”), hereby alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE CLAIMS

1. This lawsuit opposes pervasive, ongoing, and inexcusable disability discrimination by the Defendants. In this action, Plaintiff seeks declaratory, injunctive, and equitable relief, as well as monetary damages and attorney’s fees, costs, and expenses to redress Defendants’ unlawful disability discrimination against Plaintiff, in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 *et. seq.* and its implementing regulations, the New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”), Article 15 of the New York State Executive Law (“Executive Law”), the New York State Civil Rights Law, § 40 *et. seq.*, and the New York City Human Rights Law (“NYCHRL”), Title 8 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York (“Administrative Code”). As explained more fully below, Defendants own, lease, lease

to, operate, and control a place of public accommodation that violates the above-mentioned laws. Defendants are vicariously liable for the acts and omissions of their employees and agents for the conduct alleged herein.

2. These Defendants made a financial decision to ignore the explicit legal requirements for making their place of public accommodation accessible to persons with disabilities – all in the hopes that they would never be caught. In so doing, Defendants made a calculated, but unlawful, decision that disabled customers are not worthy. The day has come for Defendants to accept responsibility. This action seeks to right that wrong via recompensing Plaintiff and making Defendants’ place of public accommodation fully accessible so that Plaintiff can finally enjoy the full and equal opportunity that Defendants provide to non-disabled customers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 as this action involves federal questions regarding the deprivation of Plaintiff’s rights under the ADA. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s related claims arising under the New York State and City laws pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Defendants’ acts of discrimination alleged herein occurred in this district and Defendants’ place of public accommodation that is the subject of this action is located in this district.

PARTIES

5. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiff Colleen Roche has been and remains a wheelchair user. Plaintiff suffers from medical conditions that inhibit walking and restrict body motion range and movement.

6. Defendants JS 276, LLC, MN 276, LLC, SM 276, LLC, MB 276, LLC, ES 276, LLC and SB 276, LLC (“Owner Defendants”) own the property located at 276 Fifth Avenue in New York County, New York (hereinafter referred to as “276 Fifth Avenue”) as tenants in common.

7. 276 Fifth Avenue is located in the NoMad (North of Madison Square Park) neighborhood of New York County.

8. Bordering Penn Station, the neighborhood is easily reachable by multiple modes of interstate, intercity and intracity transportation, all of which stop in the area, including NYC subway and bus stations, Amtrak, NJ Transit and PATH.

9. Kaiten Zushi Nomad LLC operates a conveyer belt sushi restaurant in NoMad doing business as Kaiten Zushi Nomad which sells sushi and other Japanese foods including Japanese appetizers and noodle dishes, and Asain beers.

10. At all relevant times, defendant Kaiten Zushi Nomad LLC operates and/or leases retail property located at 276 Fifth Avenue from Owner Defendants in which the restaurant doing business as Kaiten Zushi Nomad is located (hereinafter referred to as the “Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises”).

11. Upon information and belief, Owner Defendants and Kaiten Zushi Nomad LLC have a written lease agreement.

12. Each defendant is licensed to and does business in New York State.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

13. Each of the Defendants is a public accommodation as they own, lease, lease to, control or operate a place of public accommodation, the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises located at 276 Fifth Avenue, within the meaning of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12181 and 28 C.F.R. § 36.104), the NYSHRL (Executive Law § 292(9)) and the NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-102).

14. The Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 12181 and 28 C.F.R. § 36.104), the NYSHRL (Executive Law § 292(9)) and the NYCHRL (Administrative Code (§ 8-102) as it is a facility operated by a private entity and its operations affect commerce.

15. Numerous architectural barriers exist at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises that prevent and/or restrict access to Plaintiff, a person with a disability, which include, but are not limited to, architectural barriers at the paths of travel.

16. Upon information and belief, at various times after January 1992, physical modifications were made to 276 Fifth Avenue, including areas adjacent and/or attached to 276 Fifth Avenue in a manner that affected or could have affected the usability of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises or part thereof (a/k/a “alterations”).

17. Upon information and belief, at various times after January 1992, physical modifications were made to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises, and to areas of 276 Fifth Avenue related to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises in a manner that affected or could have affected the usability of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises or part thereof (a/k/a “alterations”).

18. Within the past three years of filing this action, Plaintiff attempted to and desired to access the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

19. The services, features, elements and spaces of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises are not readily accessible to, or usable by Plaintiff as required by the 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design codified in 28 C.F.R. Part 36, Appendix D (hereinafter referred to as the “1991 Standards” or the “1991 ADA”) or in the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design codified in 36 CFR part 1191 Appendices B and D and 28 CFR part 36 subpart D (hereinafter referred to as the “2010 Standards” or the “2010 ADA”)

20. Because of Defendants’ failure to comply with the above-mentioned laws, including but not limited to the 1991 Standards or the 2010 Standards and the Administrative Code, Plaintiff was and has been unable to enjoy safe, equal, and complete access to all of the areas of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises that are open and available to the public.

21. Defendants’ place of public accommodation has not been designed, constructed, or altered in compliance with the 1991 Standards, the 2010 Standards, the 1968 New York City Building Code, Administrative Code, Title 27 (“1968 BC”), including the 1968 BC Reference Standard ANSI 117.1-1986 (“1968 Ref Std”), the 2008 New York City Building Code (“2008 BC”) including the 2008 BC Reference Standard ICC/ANSI 117.1 2003 (“2008 Ref Std”) and the 2014 New York City Building Code (“2014 BC”) including the 2014 BC Reference Standard ICC/ANSI 117.1 2009 (“2014 Ref Std”).

22. Barriers to access that Plaintiff encountered and/or which deter Plaintiff from patronizing the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises as well as architectural barriers that exist include, but are not limited to, the following:

- I. An accessible route is not provided from the public street and sidewalk to the public entrance of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.
Defendants fail to provide that at least one accessible route shall be provided within the site from public streets and sidewalks to the accessible building or facility entrance they serve. See 1991 ADA § 4.1.2(1); 2010 ADA § 206.2.1; 1968 BC § 27-292.5(b); 2008 BC § 1104.1; and 2014 BC § 1104.1.
- II. The route from the sidewalk to the public entrance of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises has steps.
Defendants fail to provide accessible routes that are stable, firm and slip resistant with running slopes not more than five percent (1:20) and cross slopes not more than two percent (1:48). See 1991 ADA § 4.3.1; 2010 ADA § 403.1; 1968 Ref Std § 4.3.1; 2008 Ref Std § 403.1; and 2014 Ref Std § 403.1.
- III. There is a step at the exterior side of the entrance door to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises which has a change in level greater than ½ inch high.
Defendants fail to provide that changes in level at accessible routes greater than 1/2-inch-high shall be overcome with a ramp, elevator, or platform lift. See 1991 ADA § 4.3.8; and 1968 Ref Std § 4.3.8.
Defendants fail to provide that changes in level at accessible routes greater than 1/2-inch-high shall be ramped. See 2010 ADA § 303.4; 2008 Ref Std § 303.3; and 2014 Ref Std § 303.4.
- IV. The stairs on the exterior side of the exterior entrance door to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises lacks handrails on both sides.
Defendants fail to provide handrails on both sides of the stairs. See 1991 ADA § 4.9.4; 2010 ADA § 505.2; 1968 Ref Std § 4.9.4; 2008 Ref. Std § 505.2; and 2014 Ref. Std § 505.2.
- V. The public entrance to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is not accessible.
Defendants fail to provide that at least 50% of all its public entrances are accessible. See 1991 ADA § 4.1.3(8)(a)(i).
Defendants fail to provide that at least 60% of all its public entrances are accessible. See 2010 ADA § 206.4.1.
Defendants fail to provide that primary entrances are accessible. See 1968 BC § 27-292.5(a).
Defendants fail to provide that all of its public entrances are accessible. See 2008 BC § 1105.1; and 2014 BC § 1105.1.

- VI. Maneuvering clearances for pulling open the exterior entrance door to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is not provided due to the step.
Defendants fail to provide that floor or ground surface within required maneuvering clearances at doors shall have slopes not steeper than 1:48 (2.0%) and changes in level are not permitted. 60 inches perpendicular to the door for 18 inches parallel to the door beyond the latch is required for a forward approach to the pull side of a door, or 54 inches perpendicular to the door for 24 inches parallel to the door beyond the latch is required for a latch approach to the pull side of a door. See 1991 ADA § 4.13.6; 2010 ADA § 404.2.4; 1968 Ref Std § 4.13.6; 2008 Ref Std § 404.2.3; and 2014 Ref Std § 404.2.3.
- VII. There are steps at the interior side of the exterior entrance door to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises which has a change in level greater than ½ inch high.
Defendants fail to provide that changes in level at accessible routes greater than 1/2-inch-high shall be overcome with a ramp, elevator, or platform lift. See 1991 ADA § 4.3.8; and 1968 Ref Std § 4.3.8.
Defendants fail to provide that changes in level at accessible routes greater than 1/2-inch-high shall be ramped. See 2010 ADA § 303.4; 2008 Ref Std § 303.3; and 2014 Ref Std § 303.4.
- VIII. The stairs on the interior side of the exterior entrance door to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises lacks handrails on both sides.
Defendants fail to provide handrails on both sides of the stairs. See 1991 ADA § 4.9.4; 2010 ADA § 505.2; 1968 Ref Std § 4.9.4; 2008 Ref. Std § 505.2; and 2014 Ref. Std § 505.2.
- IX. Maneuvering clearances for pulling open the interior entrance door to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is not provided due to the steps.
Defendants fail to provide that floor or ground surface within required maneuvering clearances at doors shall have slopes not steeper than 1:48 (2.0%) and changes in level are not permitted. 60 inches perpendicular to the door for 18 inches parallel to the door beyond the latch is required for a forward approach to the pull side of a door, or 54 inches perpendicular to the door for 24 inches parallel to the door beyond the latch is required for a latch approach to the pull side of a door. See 1991 ADA § 4.13.6; 2010 ADA § 404.2.4; 1968 Ref Std § 4.13.6; 2008 Ref Std § 404.2.3; and 2014 Ref Std § 404.2.3.
- X. No signage identifies an accessible entrance to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises (to the extent Defendants claim they provide an accessible public entrance).
Defendants fail to display signage (marked with the International Symbol of Accessibility or otherwise) that identifies an accessible entrance. See 1991 ADA §§ 4.1.2(7)(c); 4.1.3(8)(d); and 4.1.6(1)(h); 2010 ADA § 216.6;

1968 BC § 27- 292.18; 2008 BC § 1110; and 2014 BC §§ 1101.3.4; and 1110.

- XI. There is no accurate directional signage at the inaccessible entrance to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises that accurately indicates the location of an accessible entrance to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises (to the extent Defendants claim they provide an accessible entrance).
Defendants do not provide and display signage at the inaccessible public entrance (marked with the International Symbol of Accessibility or otherwise) that indicates the location of an accessible entrance. See 1991 ADA §§ 4.1.6(1)(h) and 4.1.3(8)(d); and 2010 ADA Standards § 216.6. Defendants fail to provide directional signage at necessary locations. See 1968 BC § 27-292.18(b). Defendants fail to provide directional signage by the inaccessible entrance indicating the route to the nearest accessible entrance. See 2008 BC § 1110.2; and 2014 BC §§ 1101.3.3; and 1110.2.
- XII. There is no accessible route to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises that coincides with the general circulation path (to the extent Defendants claim they provide an accessible route to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises).
Defendants do not provide an accessible route to the retail facilities from each site arrival point including public transportation stops, accessible parking, public streets or sidewalks that coincides with the general circulation path used by patrons thereby relegating plaintiff to a “second class citizen” entrance and exit. See 1991 ADA §§ 4.3.2(1) and 4.1.2(1); 2010 ADA §§ 206.1; 206.2 and 206.3; 1968 BC§ 27-292.5(b); 2008 BC §§ 1104.1 and 1104.5 and 2014 BC §§ 1104.1 and 1104.5.
- XIII. The lift located on West 30th Street does not provide an accessible route to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad (to the extent Defendants claim they provide an accessible route to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises).
Defendants fail to provide a continuous unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or facility. See 1991 ADA § 3.5. Defendants fail to provide a continuous, unobstructed way of pedestrian passage by means of which the altered area may be approached, entered, and exited, and which connects the altered area with an exterior approach (including sidewalks, streets, and parking areas), an entrance to the facility, and other parts of the facility. See 28 CFR § 36.403(e).
- XIV. The lift located on West 30th Street is locked and does not permit unassisted entry and exit from the lift.
To the extent that a platform lift is allowed, Defendants fail to provide a platform lift that is not attendant-operated and which provides unassisted entry and exit from the lift. See 1991 ADA § 4.11.3; 2010 ADA § 410.1; 2008 Ref Std § 410.1; and 2014 Ref Std. § 410.1

- XV. Defendants fail to provide accessible dining surfaces inside the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.
Defendants fail to provide that where seating, tables and/or work stations are provided in usable spaces, at least one and not less than 5 percent shall be accessible. See 1968 BC § 27-292.10(a)(3).
Defendants fail to provide that where fixed tables (or dining counters where food is consumed but there is no service) are provided, at least 5 percent, but not less than one, of the fixed tables (or a portion of the dining counter) shall be accessible. See 1991 ADA § 5.1.
Defendants fail to provide that where dining surfaces are provided for the consumption of food or drink, at least 5 percent of the seating spaces and standing spaces at the dining surfaces shall be accessible. See 2010 ADA § 226.1; 2008 BC § 1109.11; and 2014 BC § 1109.10.
- XVI. Accessible dining surfaces are not identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility (to the extent Defendants claim they provide accessible table(s)).
Defendants fail to provide that accessible seating shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility. See 2008 BC § 1110.1(9) and 2014 BC § 1110.1(11).
- XVII. The interior tables have benches or a post that obstruct knee and toe clearances required for a forward approach to the seating.
Defendants fail to provide (due to chairs, table pedestals or table legs) a clear floor space of 30 inches by 48 inches positioned for a forward approach and the required knee and toe clearance at accessible work surfaces and/or table surfaces. See 1991 ADA § 4.32.2; 2010 ADA § 902.2; 1968 Ref Std § 4.30.2; 2008 Ref Std § 902.2; and 2014 Ref Std § 902.2.
- XVIII. The counter dining surfaces, including bar surfaces, inside the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises exceed 34 inches in height.
The tops of accessible dining surfaces shall be 28 inches minimum and 34 inches maximum above the finish floor. See 1991 ADA § 4.32.4; 2010 ADA § 902.3; 1968 Ref Std § 4.30.4; 2008 Ref Std § 902.3; and 2014 Ref Std § 902.4.
- XIX. The toilet room in the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is not accessible.
Defendants fail to provide accessible toilet facilities. See 1991 ADA § 4.1.3(11); 2010 ADA § 213.1; 1968 BC § 27-292.12; 2008 BC § 1109.2; and 2014 BC § 1109.2.
- XX. The door at the toilet room has hardware that requires tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.
Defendants fail to provide handles, pulls, latches, locks, and other operable parts that are operable with one hand and do not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. See 1991 ADA § 4.13.9; 2010

ADA § 404.2.7; 1968 Ref Std § 4.13.9; 2008 Ref Std § 404.2.6; and 2014 Ref Std § 404.2.6.

XXI. The water closet lacks proper grab bars.
Defendants fail to provide an accessible water closet with a vertical side wall grab bar. See 2008 Ref Std § 604.5.1; and 2014 Ref Std § 604.5.1.

XXII. The entrance, which is also an exit, is not accessible.
Defendants fail to provide accessible means of egress in the number required by the code. See 1991 ADA § 4.1.3(9); 2010 ADA § 207.1; 1968 BC §§ 27-292.1 and 27-357(d); 2008 BC § 1007.1; and 2014 BC § 1007.1.

23. Plaintiff either personally encountered or has knowledge of such barriers to access.

24. Upon information and belief, a full inspection of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises will reveal the existence of other barriers to access.

25. As required by the ADA (remedial civil rights legislation) to properly remedy Defendants' discriminatory violations and avoid piecemeal litigation, Plaintiff requires a full inspection of the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises in order to catalogue and cure all of the areas of non-compliance with the ADA. Notice is therefore given that Plaintiff intends on amending the Complaint to include any violations discovered during an inspection that are not contained in this Complaint.

26. Defendants have denied Plaintiff the opportunity to participate in or benefit from services or accommodations because of disability.

27. Defendants have not satisfied their statutory obligation to ensure that their policies, practices, procedures for persons with disabilities are compliant with the laws. Nor have Defendants made or provided accommodations or modifications to persons with disabilities.

28. Plaintiff has a realistic, credible, and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendants' non-compliance with the laws prohibiting disability discrimination. The barriers to access within the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises continue to exist and deter Plaintiff.

29. Plaintiff frequently travels to the area where the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is located.

30. Plaintiff travels to NoMad area in which 276 Fifth Avenue is located six or more times during the year.

31. Plaintiff conducts training within ten minutes travel distance from 276 Fifth Avenue.

32. Plaintiff attends dance practices in the area, approximately eight blocks from 276 Fifth Avenue.

33. Plaintiff enjoys dining at restaurants and cafes.

34. Plaintiff goes to restaurants, cafes and bars that are accessible to her.

35. Plaintiff goes to the NoMad neighborhood in which 276 Fifth Avenue is located as the area is conveniently reachable by accessible public transportation and has wonderful cafes, dessert shops, restaurants, and public spaces, including pedestrian malls and Madison Square Park.

36. Plaintiff enjoys sushi and Japanese cuisine in general.

37. Plaintiff enjoys the types of food and drink offered at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises and desires to opportunity to patronize it when she is in or nearby the NoMad neighborhood.

38. In July 2024 Plaintiff desired to dine at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

39. Plaintiff, however, was denied entry into the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises due to steps at the entrance.

40. Because of the open and obvious architectural barrier (i.e., the entrance steps), Plaintiff did not engage in the futile gesture of trying to overcome the steps to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

41. Steps are likely the most obvious architectural barrier to wheelchair access. Not only do Defendants bar Plaintiff from entering the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises by maintaining steps at the entrance, through their architecture they also convey to Plaintiff that due to her disability, her patronage is undesirable. After all, an entrance with a step is no different than a sign informing Plaintiff and other wheelchair users to “keep out.” *See* 134 Cong. Rec. S10,454, 10,491 (1988) (statement of Sen. Simon) (noting that the architectural barriers are like “Keep Out” signs to the disabled).

42. As Plaintiff likes sushi, she continues to desire to dine at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

43. Plaintiff would like to access the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises but is unable to do so because of the architectural barriers.

44. Plaintiff is deterred from visiting the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises because of the barriers to access that exist at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises; for example, the steps at the entrance and other barriers to wheelchair access detailed herein.

45. Plaintiff intends to patronize the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises during one or more times she is in the NoMad neighborhood after it becomes fully accessible and compliant with the 1991 Standards or the 2010 Standards, and the Administrative Code.

46. Plaintiff also intends to utilize her visits to the Kaiten Zushi Nomad to monitor, ensure, and determine whether the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises is fully accessible and compliant with the 1991 Standards or the 2010 Standards, and the Administrative Code.

47. Plaintiff continues to suffer an injury due to Defendants maintenance of architectural barriers at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

48. This is because she desires to dine at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises but Defendants deny her the opportunity to do so based on disability because they maintain architectural barriers at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

49. Defendants discriminate against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA, the NYSHRL and the NYCHRL as they created, maintain and have failed to remove architectural barriers to wheelchair access at the Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT)

50. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations set forth in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

51. Plaintiff is substantially limited in the life activity of both walking and body motion range and thus has a disability within the meaning of the ADA. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiff's disability, Plaintiff uses a wheelchair for mobility, and also has restricted use of arms and hands.

52. The ADA imposes joint and several liability on both the property owner and lessee of a public accommodation. 28 C.F.R. 36.201(b).

53. Under the ADA, both the property owner and lessee are liable to the Plaintiff, and neither can escape liability by transferring their obligations to the other by contract (i.e. lease agreement). 28 C.F.R. 36.201(b).

54. Defendants have and continue to subject Plaintiff to disparate treatment by denying Plaintiff full and equal opportunity to use their place of public accommodation all because Plaintiff is disabled. Defendants' policies and practices have and continue to subject Plaintiff to disparate treatment and disparate impact.

55. By failing to comply with the law in effect for decades, Defendants have articulated to disabled persons such as the Plaintiff that they are not welcome, objectionable, and not desired as patrons of their public accommodation.

56. Defendants have discriminated against the Plaintiff by designing and/or constructing a building, facility and place of public accommodation that is not readily accessible to and usable by the disabled Plaintiff and not fully compliant with the 1991 Standards or the 2010 Standards. See 28 C.F.R. § 36.401(A)(1) and 42 U.S.C. §12183(a)(1).

57. The Kaiten Zushi Nomad premises are not fully accessible and fail to provide an integrated and equal setting for the disabled, all in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(1)(A) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.203.

58. Defendants failed to make alteration accessible to the maximum extent feasible in violation of 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.402 and 36.406 and 42 U.S.C. §12183(a)(2).

59. The paths of travel to the altered primary function areas were not made accessible in violation of 28 C.F.R. § 36.403.

60. Defendants failed to make all readily achievable accommodations and modifications to remove barriers to access in violation of 28 C.F.R. § 36.304. It would be readily achievable to make Defendants' place of public accommodation fully accessible.

61. By failing to remove the barriers to access where it is readily achievable to do so, Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of disability in violation of § 302(a) and 302(b)(2)(A)(iv) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a), (b)(2)(A)(iv), and 28 C.F.R. § 36.304.

62. In the alternative, Defendants have violated the ADA by failing to provide Plaintiff with reasonable alternatives to barrier removal as required by 28 C.F.R. § 36.305.

63. Defendants' failure to remove the barriers to access constitutes a pattern and practice of disability discrimination in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et. seq.*, and 28 C.F.R § 36.101 *et. seq.*

64. Defendants have and continue to discriminate against Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by maintaining and/or creating an inaccessible public accommodation.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW)

65. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations set forth in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

66. Plaintiff suffers from various medical conditions that separately and together prevent the exercise of normal bodily functions in Plaintiff; in particular, the life activities of both walking and body motion range. Plaintiff therefore suffers from a disability within the meaning of the Executive Law § 292(21).

67. In 2019, the New York State legislature enacted legislation that provides effective immediately that the New York State Human Rights Law shall be “construed liberally for the accomplishment of the remedial purposes thereof, regardless of whether federal civil rights laws, including those laws with provisions worded comparably to the provisions of this article, have been so construed”. See Executive Law § 300 [effective date: August 12, 2019].

68. By amending the Executive Law § 300 to mirror the text of the New York City Local Civil Rights Restoration Act of 2005 (Local Law 85 of 2005), the New York State legislature confirmed the legislative intent to abolish parallel construction between the New York State Human Rights Law and related Federal anti-discrimination laws.

69. Defendants have and continue to subject Plaintiff to disparate treatment by denying Plaintiff equal opportunity to use their place of public accommodation all because Plaintiff is disabled.

70. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of NYSHRL (Executive Law § 296(2)), by maintaining and/or creating an inaccessible place of public accommodation. Each of the Defendants have aided and abetted others in committing disability discrimination.

71. Defendants have failed to make all readily achievable accommodations and modifications to remove barriers to access in violation of NYSHRL (Executive Law § 296(2)(c)(iii)).

72. In the alternative, Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiff with reasonable alternatives to barrier removal as required in violation of NYSHRL (Executive Law § 296(2)(c)(v)).

73. It would be readily achievable to make Defendants' place of public accommodation fully accessible.

74. It would not impose an undue hardship or undue burden on Defendants to make their place of public accommodation fully accessible.

75. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination in violation of NYSHRL, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer emotional distress, including but not limited to humiliation, embarrassment, stress, and anxiety.

76. Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CITY HUMAN RIGHTS LAW)

77. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations set forth in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

78. Plaintiff suffers from various medical conditions that separately and together, impair Plaintiff's bodily systems - in particular, the life activity of both walking and body motion range -and thus Plaintiff has a disability within the meaning of the NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-102).

79. The Local Civil Rights Restoration Act of 2005 (the "Restoration Act"), also known as Local Law 85, clarified the scope of the Administrative Code in relation to the NYCHRL. The Restoration Act confirmed the legislative intent to abolish "parallelism" between the NYCHRL and the Federal and New York State anti-discrimination laws by stating as follows:

The provisions of this title shall be *construed liberally* for the accomplishment of the uniquely broad and remedial purposes thereof, regardless of whether federal or New York State civil and human rights laws, including those laws with provisions comparably-worded to provisions of this title, have been so construed.

Restoration Act § 7 amending Administrative Code §8-130 of the NYCHRL (emphasis added). The Restoration Act is to be construed broadly in favor of Plaintiff to the fullest extent possible. See also New York City Local Law 35 of 2016.

80. Defendants have and continue to subject Plaintiff to disparate treatment and disparate impact by directly and indirectly refusing, withholding, and denying the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of their place of public accommodation all because of disability in violation of the NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-107(4)). Each of the Defendants have aided and abetted others in committing disability discrimination.

81. Defendants have and continue to commit disability discrimination in violation of the Administrative Code (inclusive of § 8-107(4)) because of the violations of the ADA as alleged herein.

82. Defendants have discriminated, and continue to discriminate, against Plaintiff in violation of the NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-107(4)) by designing, creating and/or maintaining an inaccessible commercial facility/space.

83. Defendants have subjected, and continue to subject, Plaintiff to disparate treatment by directly and indirectly refusing, withholding, and denying the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of their commercial facility/space all because of disability in violation of the NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-107(4)).

84. Defendants' policies and procedures inclusive of the policies of refusing to expend funds to design, create and/or maintain an accessible commercial facility/space is a discriminatory practice in violation of NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-107 (4)).

85. Defendants' failure to provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, inclusive of Defendants' failure to remove the barriers to access identified herein, and their consequent denial of equal opportunity to Plaintiff, constitutes an ongoing continuous pattern and practice of disability discrimination in violation of NYCHRL (Administrative Code §§ 8-107(4) and 8-107(15)).

86. In violation of the NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-107(6)), Defendants have and continue to, aid and abet, incite, compel, or coerce each other in each of the other Defendants' attempts to, and in their acts of directly and indirectly refusing, withholding, and denying the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of their commercial facility/space and the place of public accommodation therein, all because of disability, as well as other acts in violation of the NYCHRL.

87. Administrative Code §§ 19-152 and 7-210 impose a non-delegable duty on the property owner to repave, reconstruct, repair, and maintain its abutting public sidewalk. As a result, Owner Defendants continuously controlled, managed, and operated the public sidewalk abutting 276 Fifth Avenue, which includes the portion of the sidewalk constituting the entrance to Defendants' place of public accommodation.

88. Owner Defendants' failure to construct and maintain an accessible entrance from the public sidewalk to Defendants' place of public accommodation constitutes disability discrimination in a violation of the Administrative Code.

89. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of the NYCHRL (Administrative Code, § 8-107(4)) by maintaining and/or creating an inaccessible public accommodation.

90. Defendants' conduct also violates the NYCHRL, Administrative Code 8-107 (17), which states that "an unlawful discriminatory practice . . . is established . . . [when plaintiff] demonstrates that a policy or practice of a covered entity or a group of policies or practices of a covered entity results in a disparate impact to the detriment of any group protected by the provisions of this chapter."

91. Because Defendants' public accommodation is not readily accessible and usable by people with disabilities, Defendants have demonstrated a policy or practice that has a disproportionately negative impact on the disabled (including plaintiff).

92. Defendants' conduct constitutes an ongoing and continuous violation of the NYCHRL. Unless Defendants are enjoined from further violations, Plaintiff will continue to suffer injuries for which there is no adequate remedy at law. In particular, Plaintiff will suffer irreparable harm by being denied the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of the Defendants' public accommodation.

93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful discrimination in violation of the NYCHRL, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer emotional distress, including but not limited to humiliation, stress, and embarrassment.

94. Upon information and belief, Defendants' long-standing refusal to make their place of public accommodation fully accessible was deliberate, calculated, egregious, and undertaken with reckless disregard to Plaintiff's rights under the NYCHRL.

95. By failing to comply with the law in effect for decades, Defendants have articulated to disabled persons such as the Plaintiff that they are not welcome, objectionable, and not desired as patrons of their public accommodation.

96. Defendants engaged in discrimination with willful or wanton negligence, and/or recklessness, and/or a conscious disregard of the rights of others and/or conduct so reckless as to amount to such disregard for which Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages pursuant to NYCHRL (Administrative Code § 8-502).

97. By refusing to make their place of public accommodation accessible, Defendants have unlawfully profited from their discriminatory conduct by collecting revenue from a non-compliant space and pocketing the money that they should have lawfully expended to pay for a fully compliant and accessible space. Defendants' unlawful profits plus interest must be disgorged.

98. Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW)

99. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations set in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

100. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff pursuant to New York State Executive Law.

101. Consequently, Plaintiff is entitled to recover the monetary penalty prescribed by Civil Rights Law §§ 40-c and 40-d for each and every violation.

102. Notice of this action has been served upon the Attorney General as required by Civil Rights Law § 40-d.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

103. Plaintiff will continue to experience unlawful discrimination as a result of Defendants' failure to comply with the above-mentioned laws. Therefore, injunctive

relief is necessary to order Defendants to alter and modify their place of public accommodation and their operations, policies, practices, and procedures.

104. Injunctive relief is also necessary to make Defendants' facilities readily accessible to and usable by Plaintiff in accordance with the above-mentioned laws.

105. Injunctive relief is further necessary to order Defendants to provide auxiliary aids or services, modification of their policies, and/or provision of alternative methods, in accordance with the ADA, NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter a judgment against the Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of Plaintiff that contains the following relief:

A. Enter declaratory judgment declaring that Defendants have violated the ADA and its implementing regulations, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL and declaring the rights of Plaintiff as to Defendants' place of public accommodation, and Defendants' policies, practices, and procedures;

B. Issue a permanent injunction ordering **Defendants to close and cease all business** until Defendants remove all violations of the ADA, the 1991 Standards or the 2010 Standards, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL, including but not limited to the violations set forth above;

C. Retain jurisdiction over the Defendants until the Court is satisfied that the Defendants' unlawful practices, acts and omissions no longer exist and will not reoccur;

D. Award Plaintiff compensatory damages as a result of Defendants' violations of the NYSHRL and the NYCHRL;

E. Award Plaintiff punitive damages in order to punish and deter the Defendants for their violations of the NYCHRL;

F. Award Plaintiff the monetary penalties for each and every violation of the law, per defendant, pursuant to New York State Civil Rights Law §§ 40-c and 40-d;

G. Find that Plaintiff is a prevailing party and award reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to the NYSHRL and the NYCHRL;

H. Find that Plaintiff is a prevailing party and award reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to the ADA; and

I. For such other and further relief, at law or in equity, to which Plaintiff may be justly entitled.

Dated: October 14, 2024
New York, New York

Respectfully submitted,

HANSKI PARTNERS LLC

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